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1963



ANNUAL REPORTS

by the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

P. S. R. BURRELL

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT

N. HUDSON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Certified Meat and Food Inspector



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To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1963.

It will be seen that the number of live births occurring in the area has risen from 599 in 1962 to 696 in 1963 and the birth rate from 18.4 to 21.5. The remaining statistical information is within the usual limits and does not call for comment.

Infectious diseases have been rather less than in previous years with the exception of pulmonary tuberculosis the incidence of which has reversed the downward trend which has been the rule in recent years. A careful watch is being maintained on all new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which are notified.

It is again a pleasure to record my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to the Officers of the Council for their help and support during the year.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P. S. R. BURRELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	7,161
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-1963)	...	...	...	...	33,400
Number of Dwellinghouses, Flats, etc.	...	...	...	...	11,170
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£1,748,557
Estimated product of a penny rate 1963-64	...	...	...	...	£6,490

VITAL STATISTICS

TABLE I

Live Births					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	334	333	667
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	17	12	29
Total					351	345	696

Rate per 1,000 population (corrected) — 21.5

Still Births					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	6	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Total					6	6	12

Rate per 1,000 live and still births — 16.9

Infant Deaths					Legitimate	Illegitimate
Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	10	1
Under 4 weeks of age	...	...	...	...	8	Nil
Under 1 week of age	...	...	...	...	5	Nil

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	15.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	15.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	34.2

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births	...	11.5
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Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	...	7.2
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Perinatal Mortality Rate

Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births	...	28.1
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Maternal Mortality	...	Nil
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Illegitimate births (per cent of total live births)	...	4.16
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TABLE II

**CIVILIAN DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, AND CASE
RATES OF CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR, 1963**

Rate per 1,000 Population

All Causes 12.6*	Typhoid and Paratyphoid (Enteric Fever) 0.00	Whooping Cough 0.00	Diphtheria 0.00
Tuberculosis 0.03	Influenza 0.03	Pneumonia 0.63	Acute Poliomyelitis 0.00

*Corrected Death Rate.

NOTIFICATIONS

Per 1,000 Population

Typhoid 0.00	Paratyphoid 0.00	Meningococcal Infection 0.00	Scarlet Fever 0.12	Whooping Cough 0.78	Diphtheria 0.00	Erysipelas 0.06
Dysentery 0.18	Smallpox 0.00	Measles 3.24	Pneumonia 0.06	Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) 0.00	Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) 0.00	Food Poisoning 0.00

TABLE III

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES

					Male	Female
Tuberculosis respiratory ...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Tuberculosis, other ...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Syphilitic disease ...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach ...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	...	...	...	...	12	1
Malignant Neoplasm, breast ...	...	...	...	...	—	4
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus ...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	...	...	...	...	16	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	...	...	...	...	13	30
Coronary disease, angina ...	...	...	...	...	47	38
Hypertension with heart disease ...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Other heart disease ...	...	...	...	...	20	25
Other circulatory disease ...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	13	8
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	19	2
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	...	...	...	...	10	16
Motor Vehicles accidents ...	...	...	...	...	5	—
All other accidents ...	...	...	...	...	3	6
Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Homicide and operations of war ...	...	...	...	...	—	1
					184	174

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASE IN
REDCAR DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

1954 ...	53	1959 ...	49
1955 ...	58	1960 ...	76
1956 ...	61	1961 ...	67
1957 ...	55	1962 ...	60
1958 ...	65	1963 ...	67

COMMENTARY

The statistical tables do not show many special features which call for comment. The various rates shown compare with those for the country as a whole in most cases. Where there is a marked difference it will be found that the explanation is that when dealing with a comparatively small population a slight change in actual numbers may greatly influence the figures when expressed as a rate.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
	Population	Population	Population	Population	Population
	33,400	32,520	31,540	29,500	28,580
Scarlet Fever ...	4	6	6	10	19
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0
Paratyphoid ...	0	0	0	1	0
Measles ...	108	423	233	216	188
Whooping Cough ...	26	15	40	45	7
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	0	1	2	1	1
Erysipelas ...	2	1	0	2	0
Pneumonia ...	2	3	5	6	6
Meningococcal Infection ...	0	0	1	2	0
Paralytic Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	13	7	10	12	15
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	0	1	2	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	0	0	0	1	0
Dysentery ...	6	9	0	127	0
Food Poisoning ...	0	0	0	0	1
Encephalitis, Infective ...	1	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis, Post-Infective ...	0	0	0	0	0

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Full Course ...	482	472	531	531	331	286	316
Reinforcing Dose ...	181	104	222	253	151	139	208
	<u>663</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>753</u>	<u>784</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>425</u>	<u>524</u>

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Full Course ...	482	458	451	388	271

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

It is disappointing to have to record a reversal in the downward trend of pulmonary tuberculosis notifications in recent years. In 1963 there were thirteen cases as against only seven in 1962. Investigations were made with a view to discovering a possible common source for these infections but none was discovered; fortunately there were few new cases notified in the later months of the year and it is to be hoped that this will continue.

No food poisoning was notified in 1963 and only six cases of dystentery were reported. All of these were either single cases or small family outbreaks.

DIPHTHERIA

No case of diphtheria was notified in 1963. The level of primary immunisation remains at a satisfactory level and it is gratifying to note that the number of booster doses given to school children has risen considerably.

POLIOMYELITIS

Immunisation against poliomyelitis remains at a satisfactory level in infants and young children but in older age groups the level is still disappointingly low in spite of the ease of administration of the Sabin vaccine. There were no notifications of poliomyelitis in 1963.

SMALLPOX

Small pox vaccination of infants is now performed in the second year of life instead of at three months of age as hitherto. It is likely that this will lead to a reduction in the number of infant vaccinations carried out as attendance at welfare clinics tends to fall after a child passes his first birthday and it becomes increasingly difficult to persuade parents to attend.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is one public swimming bath in the area. The water used is pumped from the sea and is filtered and chlorinated before use. Daily checks of the state of chlorination are made and no difficulty has been experienced in maintaining a satisfactory level of residual chlorine. Bacteriological examination is carried out from time to time and all samples have been found satisfactory.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Further expansion of the warden service for old persons living in Council owned bungalows has taken place during the year and it is expected that the scheme will soon be complete. This scheme has proved of great benefit to the persons living in these properties, many of whom would be quite unable to manage to live in their own homes were it not for the warden service.

Further expansion of the Meals on Wheels Service organised by the Red Cross and W.V.S. is taking place and this service is also proving of great benefit to the aged persons of Redcar.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1951

One person was removed to Part III accommodation under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1951.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The whole of the area is provided with a satisfactory sewage system. Sewage disposal is by means of a sea out-fall which is operating satisfactorily.

CLINIC FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN REDCAR

Details of various clinics held in the area are given below :—

5 Turner Street, Redcar

Child Welfare Sessions—Thursdays, 2-0 p.m.

Minor Ailments Clinics for school children—

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 9-30 a.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation—

Mondays and Fridays, 9-30 a.m., Thursdays, 2-0 p.m.

Orthopaedic Consultant's Clinics—Second Tuesday in month, 10-30 a.m.

Dental Sessions—As and when arranged (by appointment).

Ophthalmic Consultant's Sessions—Fridays, 2-0 p.m. (by appointment).

E.N.T. Clinic—Fourth Wednesday in month, 10-0 a.m. (by appointment).

Poliomyelitis Vaccination—Mondays and Fridays (by appointment).

Dormanstown Methodist Schoolroom

Child Welfare Sessions—Every Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.

Diphtheria Immunisation—Every Wednesday, 2-0 p.m.

HOUSING

	1963	1962	1961	1960
Permanent Dwellings completed by the local authority	354	150	80	146
Permanent Dwellings completed by private builders ...	251	364	290	248
Aged Persons Dwellings completed by local authority	—	21	—	20
	605	535	370	414
Permanent Dwellings under construction by local authority at end of year	64	346	502	153
Permanent Dwellings under construction by private builders at end of year	126	130	199	152
Aged Persons Dwellings under construction by local authority at end of year	21	38	63	—
	211	514	764	305
Total number of applications for Houses at end of year ...	596	656	715	826
Total number of applicants for Aged Persons Homes at end of year	370	331	302	283

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

Part 1 of the Act

1. INSPECTION for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises		Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(i)	Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	7	3	—
(ii)	Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	98	124	2
(iii)	Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	23	35	2
Total ...		128	142	4

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

				Number of cases in which defects were found	
				Referred	
				To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
				Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Defective	...	...	4	4	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total				4	4

ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1963

by

N. HUDSON,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
Certified Meat and Food Inspector,
Chief Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Redcar

Mr. Mayor, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour of presenting to you the Annual Report of the work carried out by your Health and Cleansing Department during the year ended 31st December, 1963.

The summarisations of the work which took place during that year are as follows, housing inspection and repairs, inspection of shops, cafes, food inspections, and public cleansing throughout the town. Detailed reports will be found under separate headings in the report.

Inspections

In the following pages will be found tabulated statements of the number and nature of inspections made throughout the Borough and recorded during the year under the various Acts, Orders, and Byelaws in force within the Borough :—

Total number of inspections ...	...	...	10,698
Total number of defects found	...	...	2,206
(including outstanding 1962)			
Total number of defects remedied	...	...	2,181
Total number of Informal Notices	...	...	446
Total number of Statutory Notices	...	...	Nil
Total number of Informal Notices complied with			434
Total number of Statutory Notices complied with			Nil
Total number of Informal Notices outstanding	...		12
Total number of Statutory Notices outstanding	...		Nil

Sanitary Works and Improvements

Dilapidated dustbins ...	...	...	248
Choked drains	...	...	858
Choked and defective eave spouts	...	...	15
Defective flushing apparatus	...	...	6
Keeping of animals, poultry, etc., in an insanitary condition	...	...	5
Defective construction of drains	...	...	51
Dirty condition of dwellinghouses	...	...	3
Dirty condition of water closets, urinals, etc.	...	...	2
Accumulation of rubbish	...	...	225
Dirty condition of yards	...	...	1
Defective roofs	...	...	30
Defective floors of dwellinghouses	...	...	13
Defective and insanitary condition of sinks	...	...	3
Defective W.C. basins	...	...	7
Choked street gullies	...	...	59
Defective paving of yards	...	...	4
Defective fireplaces	...	...	—
Premises in a verminous condition	...	...	44
Overcrowded condition of premises	...	...	2
Choked and defective rain water pipes	...	...	4
Broken plaster work	...	...	24

Offensive smells	...	...	251
Insufficient sink accommodation	...	...	—
Defective construction of windows	...	...	12
External walls requiring re-pointing	...	...	38
Choked and defective waste pipes	...	...	9
Defective and dangerous condition of outbuildings			1

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection

Number of infected houses	...	...	3
Number of infected houses disinfected	...	...	3
Number of schools disinfected	...	...	Nil
Number of classrooms disinfected	...	...	Nil

Factories and Workshops

Number of inspections of factories and workshops			142
Number of nuisances found	...	...	4
Number of nuisances abated	...	...	4
Number of complaints from H.M. Inspector	...	...	Nil

Food Hygiene Regulations

Number of Inspections made	...	...	684
Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	...	...	45
Number remedied	...	...	42

Public Conveniences

Your main conveniences, which are at the Band Stand, are staffed throughout the year. Before next year's report all the turnstiles will have been moved from public conveniences and other means will have to be found in order to control the crowds during the summer months at these Band Stand conveniences. Your Committee decided to remove all locks from the Stray conveniences and those West of the Baths and to replace locks at Swiss Cottage. Perhaps it is not realised that without some means, such as turnstiles, of controlling the crowds, there can be chaos at public conveniences. If the means of inlet cannot be controlled it will probably be necessary to close the conveniences at times in order to keep them in a sanitary condition. It is not probably realised that where charges are made in public conveniences it has the effect of stopping vandalism as miscreants appear to boggle at the prospect of paying a penny to carry out their misdeeds, but it is a fact that compartments without coin lock suffer more harm than those with them. Now that the turnstiles have been abolished it may well happen that the traffic is so heavy that the door of each compartment is rarely allowed to close between users so that revenue is lost.

Vandalism still takes place in the conveniences throughout the town and when one considers the increasing cost of education it makes one wonder whether education will ever effect a reduction in the increasing tide of vandalism which is now prevalent, particularly in public conveniences.

I suppose the would-be poets who write doggerel verses on walls and woodwork get a certain amount of mental exercise and pleasure from their efforts. The same could also be said for the aspiring artists who create lascivious drawings on walls.

If a pencil is not available they become engravers or wood carvers and use a pen-knife or other sharp instrument to do the job. Have these educated beings enough intelligence, I wonder, to realise how much it

costs a local authority in labour and materials to obliterate their handiwork.

Vandalism is practised by some people who appear to be hard up. I refer to the usually unsuccessful attempts to break open penny-in-the-slot locks. These people are not prepared to do an honest day's work, but they are willing to spend a considerable time in trying to steal a few pence out of a coin lock, or goods such as sanitary towels, or paper hand towels out of a slot machine.

On those occasions when they attain their objective, the loss of the cash or goods is infinitesimal in comparison with the cost of the repairs to the lock or to the machine. One thing is sure, however; the marks of any attempted breaking open of any such apparatus must be removed forthwith. If one fails to do this, it is certain that the attempt will be renewed.

Another nuisance which does take place is the pilfering of toilet paper. The intrinsic value of the stolen paper is small, but the inconvenience caused to other users is considerable. It also means the continual checking of lavatories where there are no attendants in order to maintain a supply of toilet paper.

Nothing can be said in mitigation of those persons, both male and female, who find time to go to the trouble of writing in faeces on walls, etc.

These are only a few of the acts of vandalism which take place throughout the area. Others which I will mention are: setting fire to towel machines, glass in weighing machines broken, and rubbish, etc., put into the flushing systems, the wrenching off of sparge pipes from walls and holes made in doors and walls. These are some of the problems concerning chief public health inspectors throughout the country. The only real solution seems to be to employ full time attendants, but in smaller authorities this is beyond question, due to the cost.

Under the circumstances, we can only hope for a few successful prosecutions and in the meantime all that can be done is to soldier on repairing the damage as it occurs.

Paper towels, which were installed in your conveniences three years ago, are being used more and more each year by the public, and no communal towel is being used in your conveniences throughout the town.

Water Supply

The water supply to the Borough of Redcar during the year has been satisfactory. Samples have been taken each month in conjunction with the Tees Valley Water Board and the purity and cleanliness of the water is satisfactory for drinking purposes, but we were troubled with brown floc in several places throughout the town during the year. This matter was taken up with the Tees Valley Water Board and an improvement has taken place.

The Borough is supplied through Redcar Filtration plant and also from treatment plants at:—

Scaling Dam ;
Oven Close ;
Lockwood Beck ;
Long Newton Reservoir.

I enclose summary sheets showing the results of the chemical and bacteriological analyses carried out during the year on the water supplied from these plants.

REDCAR FINAL

Summary of Analysis Results 1963

Chemical results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.150	0.340	0.090
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.070	0.100	0.040
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.003	0.005	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.6	0.9	0.4
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.5	0.95	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	5	10	3
Turbidity as Silica	0.9	1.7	0.4
pH	7.5	7.7	7.4
Free Carbon Dioxide	6	15	3
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	140	200	100
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	140	200	100
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	244	324	216
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	384	484	316
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	291	376	244
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	93	112	72
Chlorides as Cl	34.5	39	31.5
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
Silicate as SiO ₂	10	16	6
Iron as Fe	0.16	0.28	<0.04
Potassium as K	2.65	3.05	2.4
Sodium as Na	41	50	34
Total solids dried at 105°C	626	800	514

< = less than.

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	1	17	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	2	29	Nil
Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period			48
Number of samples showing No presumptive coliform reaction per 100 ml.			47
Number of samples showing No reaction for B. coli (type I) per 100 ml.			48

SCALING DAM FINAL

Summary of Analysis Results 1963

Chemical results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.557	1.050	0.400
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.076	0.120	0.040
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.001	0.001	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	<0.25	<0.25	<0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	1.0	1.55	0.7
Colour (Hazen)	4	5	3
Turbidity as Silica	0.8	2.1	0.2
pH	6.8	7.5	6.4
Free Carbon Dioxide	6.5	12.5	2.5
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	20	38	10
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	20	38	10
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	33	44	27
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	53	71	42
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	39	60	27
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	14	19	7
Chlorides as Cl	21	24.5	18.5
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	<0.004	<0.004	<0.004
Silicate as SiO ₂	3	5	<1
Iron as Fe	0.11	0.44	<0.04
Potassium as K	1.1	1.3	0.8
Sodium as Na	12.0	15.4	10.0
Total solids dried at 105°C	120	152	103

< = less than.

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	1	867	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	6	917	Nil
Number of samples collected for Bacteriological Analysis during the period			44
Number of samples collected showing No presumptive coliform reaction per 100 ml.			38
Number of samples showing No reaction for B. coli (type I) per 100 ml.			41

OVEN CLOSE SPRING FINAL

Summary of Analysis Results 1963

Chemical results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.008	0.010	<0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.013	0.025	<0.007
Nitrite Nitrogen	<0.001	0.001	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	0.5	0.6	0.3
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.15	0.6	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	3	3	3
Turbidity as Silica	0.3	1.0	0.1
pH	6.6	7.0	6.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	26	30	15
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	67	75	63
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	67	75	63
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	20	29	17
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	87	97	82
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	66	75	63
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	21	31	18
Chlorides as Cl	18.5	19	18
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	0.06	0.06	0.06
Silicate as SiO ₂	10	12	7
Iron as Fe	0.04	0.12	<0.04
Potassium as K	0.85	0.90	0.75
Sodium as Na	10.9	12.6	9.2
Total solids dried at 105°C	138	151	128

< = less than.

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	1	25	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	3	33	Nil
Number of samples collected for Bacteriological analysis during the period			41
Number of samples showing No presumptive coliform reaction per 100 ml.			39
Number of samples showing No reaction for B. coli (type I) per 100 ml.			40

LOCKWOOD BECK FINAL

Summary of Analysis Results 1963

Chemical results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated

Chemical Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.050	0.145	<0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.080	0.160	0.030
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002	0.007	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	<0.25	0.25	<0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	1.35	2.2	0.7
Colour (Hazen)	6	15	3
Turbidity as Silica	0.4	0.9	0.2
pH	7.4	8.8	6.6
Free Carbon Dioxide	2.5	6	Nil
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	19	28	11
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	19	28	11
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	33	40	30
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	52	68	46
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	40	53	33
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	12	17	2
Chlorides as Cl	20.5	24	17
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
Silicate as SiO ₂	6	8	3
Iron as Fe	0.06	0.22	<0.04
Potassium as K	1.0	1.2	0.8
Sodium as Na	10.5	12.6	8.3
Total solids dried at 105°C	119	143	97

< = less than.

Bacteriological Results

	Average	Maximum	Minimum
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 1 day at 37°C	Nil	10	Nil
Colony count per ml. on yeast extract agar after 2 days at 37°C	4	48	Nil
Number of samples collected for bacteriological analysis during the period			46
Number of samples showing No presumptive coliform reaction per 100 ml.			35
Number of samples showing No reaction for B. coli (type I) per 100 ml.			44

LONG NEWTON RESERVOIR DISTRIBUTION ZONE

Summary of Analysis Results 1963

Chemical results expressed as parts per million
except where otherwise stated

Chemical Results

		Average	Maximum	Minimum
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	... ..	0.120	0.400	0.007
Albuminoid Nitrogen	... ..	0.094	0.125	0.045
Nitrite Nitrogen	... ..	0.002	0.01	<0.001
Nitrate Nitrogen	... ..	0.6	1.25	<0.25
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	... ..	3.5	4.7	2.35
Colour (Hazen)	... ..	35	60	17
Turbidity as Silica	... ..	2.5	4.0	1.0
pH	... ..	7.2	7.3	7.1
Free Carbon Dioxide	... ..	4	7	2.5
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	... ..	41	58	32
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	... ..	41	58	32
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	... ..	36	42	25
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	... ..	77	99	65
Calcium Hardness as CaCO ₃	... ..	64	82	53
Magnesium Hardness as CaCO ₃	... ..	13	17	4
Chlorides as Cl	... ..	13	15.5	11
Phosphate as P ₂ O ₅	... ..	<0.04	<0.04	<0.04
Silicate as SiO ₂	... ..	2.5	3	2
Iron as Fe	... ..	0.10	0.12	0.04
Potassium as K	... ..	1.12	1.35	0.85
Sodium as Na	... ..	5.6	8.2	3.0
Total solids dried at 105°C	... ..	130	150	110

< = less than.

Bacteriological Results

Percentage of samples giving No Presumptive Coliform reaction per 100 ml.	98.4%
Percentage of samples giving No B. Coli (type 1) per 100 ml. ...	99.6%

Bath Water Samples

During the year 64 samples were taken from the baths for analysis from both deep and shallow ends and the results were very satisfactory. In addition to these samples taken by your Health Department tests were carried out by the bath staff every day to see that the water in the bath was up to the required standard. It must be very satisfactory to the Entertainments Committee and it is also a credit to the bath staff to find that the water in these baths throughout the year is safe for the public. It shows that great care and attention and diligence were exercised by the bath staff to ensure that such conditions were maintained during the year.

During the year three samples of water were taken from the Paddling Pool, which were found to be satisfactory.

Ice Cream Manufacturers and Dealers

I stated in last year's report that soft ice cream had come into the area, but the sale of this soft ice cream has not out-done the sale of ordinary ice cream. Special attention was given to the sale of ice cream from mobile vehicles and it is important that the person in charge of the vehicle fully appreciates the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations.

I am pleased to report that all mobile vans, selling ice cream, which come into this area complied with the Regulations required.

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, all premises within the Borough used for the manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream have to be registered. The number on the register in the Borough of Redcar at the end of 1963 was 187.

Number of Inspections	Number of Nuisances found	Number of Nuisances dealt with	Number of Samples taken
134	5	5	104

During the year 104 samples were taken both from manufacturers and retailers throughout the town. Appended below are the results of this sampling :—

- 86 Samples were found to be Grade 1.
- 9 Samples were found to be Grade 2.
- 4 Samples were found to be Grade 3.
- 5 Samples were found to be Grade 4.

Under the same act, premises which are used for the manufacture of fish cakes, sausage and potted meats have to be registered and the number on register is 27. During the year 92 inspections were carried out on these premises.

Shops Act

	Number of Defects found	Number Remedied	Number Outstanding
Rooms not at reasonable temperature	—	—	—
Lack of ventilation	—	—	—
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	1	1	—
Lack of accommodation for taking meals	—	—	—
Insufficient washing accommodation	1	1	—
Provision of hot water	2	2	—

Shops Act, 1950**Shops within the Borough :—**

Amusement Arcades	...	...	8
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	19
Butchers	...	...	17
Catering Premises	...	...	37
Chemists	...	...	13
Cycles	...	...	3
Dairies	...	...	4
Departmental Stores	...	...	4
Drapers and Wools	...	...	17
Dry Cleaners	...	...	8
Fancy Goods and Toys	...	...	14
Fish Friers	...	...	13
Fish Mongers	...	...	4
Footwear Repairs	...	...	7
Footwear Sales	...	...	8
Fuel Merchants	...	...	5
Furniture	...	...	11
Greengrocer	...	...	21
Grocer	...	...	87
Hardware	...	...	9
Hairdresser (gents)	...	...	13
Hairdresser (ladies)	...	...	29
Jewellers	...	...	4
Newsagent, Tobacco, Stationery	...	...	25
Off Licence	...	...	10
Optician	...	...	6
Outfitters (gents)	...	...	11
Outfitters (ladies)	...	...	17
Paints and Paper	...	...	12
Petrol and Car Accessories	...	...	12
Pets	...	...	3
Radio and Electrical	...	...	14
Sweets and Tobacco	...	...	19
Tailors	...	...	3
Wholesale Dealers	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	24
Total			517

General Provisions :—

Number of visits made	...	...	1,536
Number of interviews	...	...	93

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 — Rodent Control

One full-time Rodent Operator is employed by your Health Department. He receives additional help only during the two sewer baiting treatments for which instructions are received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

It has been found that the use of Warfarin has not always had the poisonous effects on rats and mice that it should have. This is either where the pests do not take enough of the poison because they prefer normal food or if their feeding is irregular. These two reasons apply

especially to mice. However, Warfarin, in general, has proved advantageous. The public throughout the Borough have been most co-operative as regards the reporting of rats and mice.

The only way to bring back rodent control to its proper place in any society is for everyone to realise that, even after all these years of hard work, rats and mice still exist.

It also must be realised that rats breed at a very fast rate and that they do extensive damage for which the rate payer, in the end, must pay, and that they carry disease. The battle of eradicating these pests must, with the utmost skill and determination, be carried on not only by the local authorities, but by all concerned. Only by these means can a financial reward be expected.

The following is a summary of sewer treatments :—

Total number of manholes baited during the two treatments	...	...	...	...	...	192
Number of poison takes	...	...	...	...	...	45
Number of partial poison takes	...	...	...	...	...	39

The following table shows the work carried out by your Rodent Operator :—

Number of Council houses dealt with for mice	...	10
Number of visits to Council houses for mice	...	98
Number of Council houses dealt with for rats	...	36
Number of visits to Council houses for rats	...	329
Number of private houses dealt with for mice	...	34
Number of visits to private houses for mice	...	544
Number of private houses dealt with for rats	...	73
Number of visits to private houses for rats	...	1,201
Number of business premises dealt with for mice	...	29
Number of visits to business premises for mice	...	771
Number of business premises dealt with for rats	...	12
Number of visits to business premises for rats	...	173
Number of visits involved in surface investigations for rats	...	524
Total visits		3,640

Summer Camps

Three summer camps now exist in Redcar, one at Redcar Lane, another near Warrenby, and one belonging to the Corporation, West of Majuba.

At one time it was thought that conditions of caravan life constituted a form of sub-standard living accommodation but now, when one sees the modern caravan, with all its amenities, one realises that the definition of a caravan has changed beyond all recognition. The contemporary interpretation of "sub-standard" has changed as well. We are now finding that a caravan of 22 feet and over is becoming more popular than the smaller type and at one site, recently, the operator served a notice on all his long tenants who lived in vans less than 22 feet long informing them that they would not be allowed to stay on his site in such small vans. Surprisingly this involved only 25 tenants out of 153. All the rest lived in caravans more than 22 feet long.

Under the new Caravans Act a serious situation has arisen, because

as caravan parks have been closed for one reason and another, caravan owners have had to find fresh sites for their caravans. In some places it is very difficult to obtain planning permission for new sites.

We are still troubled throughout the year with the "itinerant caravan dweller" who will park his caravan on any open site, generally during the night, and respect nobody's property. On departure they leave behind rubbish and filth for the local authority to clean up. Often the caravan is a converted body and the occupants are not too hygienic. In addition there is also the fire hazard and their means of livelihood is as haphazard as their mode of living. However, with full co-operation between the police and the local authority this type of person is asked to move on.

As regards the three sites in the town they are conforming to the conditions of the new Act. Regular inspections were carried out during occupation and all sites were found to be clean, well managed and conducted.

Disinfestation

During the year 44 complaints were received and dealt with by your Health Department. The majority of these complaints were for cockroaches which seem to be increasing.

There was still an infestation of red ant but on a smaller scale than in the previous year and extermination was again carried out by using a powder blower and definite results were obtained.

Disinfection of Premises

During the year only three houses were disinfected following infectious diseases.

Housing Inspections

Inspections of houses for the Housing Department have been carried out by your department and below is the number of inspections :

Number of inspections for Selection List	...	...	564
Number of inspections for Classification of Houses	...	...	276
Number of inspections for Overcrowding	...	...	3
Number of inspections for Exchanges	...	...	83

Places of Entertainment

During the year inspections were made in places of entertainment, especially in Bingo halls, throughout the town, both during and before performances.

Public houses were inspected and any recommendations suggested and notified to the brewery concerned were immediately rectified.

Atmospheric Pollution

The Chief Industries within your Borough liable to cause pollution, in addition to houses, are set out below :—

Source of Pollution	Description of Pollution or Potential Pollution
1. I.C.I. Works	Smoke and fumes.
2. Dorman Long & Co. Ltd.	Smoke, grit and fumes.
3. Laundry	Smoke.
4. School Chimneys	Smoke.

During the year local authorities were informed that the supply of solid smokeless fuel, due to improved methods in the gas industry, for open

fires would cease. This had an enormous effect on the Clean Air programme throughout the country. The Government did press, however, for the use of room heaters or other means of heating. One can envisage the day when the modern open fire approved appliance must become out-dated as coke supplies fail and it may well join the stool-bottom grate as a relatively inefficient and discarded solid fuel-burning appliance.

The greater efficiency of the room heater cannot be questioned but the attempt to put pressure on the public to use hard coke in these room heaters will put a greater strain on local authorities and their officers both financially and otherwise.

It is, of course, too well known that the domestic effluent does contribute most to the overall air pollution problem. Therefore, it seems unlikely, after years of prolonged legislation and discussions in Parliament, that complete eradication of smoke pollution can be completed before the end of the century.

This might be a pessimistic view point, but unless pressure is kept up and the public are constantly educated to meet the demand of progress, with all that it involves in changes of habit and higher costs, it will be so. This may be unpalatable yet it is inevitable.

At the present moment when rates are being considered this review of arrangements is unfortunate. New smoke control areas will be more costly in application and more difficult to attain. Public Health Inspectors working on Clean Air programmes are once more faced with stiffer obstacles to overcome. All these changes cause a very serious challenge to clean air enthusiasts. If progress is to be maintained towards pollution free air, the next five years could very well be a critical period. Air pollution in general has still not been taken up seriously enough.

Unless central and local government, with the support of industry and the public, maintain a progressive policy there is a danger of a loss of interest by members of the public in measures of such benefit to them. In France, new anti-pollution methods and measures are taking place, and eventually a motorist emitting black fumes may be fined £4 and up to a week in prison. Vehicles may be required to be repaired or regulated. Must we lag behind our French neighbours in this new field and should it not be accepted as a challenge to be answered as quickly as possible by similar powers in this country?

The public must be convinced that room heaters provide better heating than open fires and that Great Britain, as regards domestic heating, is lagging behind America and countries in Europe. Pollution of the air in Great Britain by domestic smoke is higher than elsewhere and a more vigorous drive must take place to reduce this. If all local authorities made full use of the powers conferred by the Clean Air Act the inhabitants of this country would definitely benefit especially those in the densely populated areas.

Herewith find the results from the gauges for the year from Warrenby and Dormanstown. It will be noted that there is a decrease in undissolved matter in both cases as compared with the previous year. This could be due to more being done by industry to control the emission of smoke, grit and pollution and also to the fact that some householders are using smokeless fuel appliances even without a grant, but still the main pollution throughout the town is from household chimneys.

No comparison can be given yet for the smoke concentrations until next year.

Warrenby—Industrial

1963			Rainfall	Undissolved		Mgms. of SO ₂ per 100 sq. cms. per day
Month		pH	Litres	Matter	FE ₂ O ₃	
January	...	6.0	2.30	11.25	2.87	1.77
February	...	5.8	1.40	7.35	1.54	1.53
March	...	6.8	1.60	17.60	2.64	1.62
April	...	6.0	1.70	7.95	3.03	1.50
May	...	6.6	3.37	18.79	3.86	1.61
June	...	6.0	6.80	40.60	4.78	1.07
July	...	6.4	1.58	5.24	1.90	1.10
August	...	5.6	3.27	14.83	6.07	1.64
September	...	4.0	2.00	15.36	6.11	1.46
October	...	6.8	1.88	9.15	4.04	1.94
November	...	5.8	6.05	13.75	4.51	2.62
December	...	6.5	2.25	4.78	1.33	2.81
TOTAL		72.3	34.20	166.65	42.68	20.67
Average, 1963		6.025	2.85	13.89	3.55	1.72
Average, 1962		6.57	2.18	14.95		
Average, 1961		6.1	2.55	8.40		
Average, 1960		6.12	3.77	9.48		
Average, 1959		6.65	1.21	8.62		

Dormanstown—Semi-Industrial

1963			Rainfall	Undissolved	
Month		pH	Litres	Matter	FE ₂ O ₃
January	...	6.0	2.25	7.75	2.14
February	...	5.5	1.40	10.29	1.87
March	...	6.8	1.85	2.47	0.36
April	...	5.2	1.35	7.18	1.04
May	...	6.8	2.92	9.47	2.20
June	...		BOTTLE EMPTY		
July	...	7.0	1.36	4.41	1.37
August	...	5.8	2.64	8.75	0.66
September	...	6.5	1.73	8.15	2.80
October	...	6.0	1.89	4.50	1.30
November	...	4.5	6.25	12.36	3.54
December	...	5.5	2.43	5.61	2.14
TOTAL		65.6	26.07	80.94	19.42
Average, 1963		5.96	2.37	7.36	1.76
Average, 1962		6.23	2.59	8.24	
Average, 1961		6.6	2.53	6.89	
Average, 1960		6.1	4.15	8.02	
Average, 1959		6.55	1.38	7.95	

Average total solids for the town in 1952 — 20.82 tons per sq. mile.
 Average total solids for the town in 1953 — 16.72 tons per sq. mile.
 Average total solids for the town in 1954 — 12.81 tons per sq. mile.
 Average total solids for the town in 1955 — 16.76 tons per sq. mile.

Average total solids for the town in 1956 — 17.59 tons per sq. mile.
 Average total solids for the town in 1957 — 19.747 tons per sq. mile.
 Average total solids for the town in 1958 — 17.576 tons per sq. mile.
 Average total solids for the town in 1959 — 15.492 tons per sq. mile.
 Average total solids for the town in 1960 — 16.635 tons per sq. mile.
 Average total solids for the town in 1961 — 15.28 tons per sq. mile.
 Average total solids for the town in 1962 — 14.369 tons per sq. mile.
 Average total solids for the town in 1963 — 10.63 tons per sq. mile.

pH Value — Expresses degree of alkalinity of water.

Below 7.0 shows acidity (represented by Coal, Tar, Phenols, etc.)

Above 7.0 shows alkalinity (soda, potash, ammonia).

SMOKE CONCENTRATION, 1963

Site (B)—“TEESWOLD,” COATHAM ROAD, REDCAR

Residential—Low Density Population

Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

Month		SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
		Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value	Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	...	191	488	48	140	524	45
February	...	193	416	64	152	293	56
March	...	103	296	32	119	228	47
April	...	79	104	16	82	167	13
May	...	34	57	12	75	134	26
June	...	36	100	18	57	160	19
July	...	36	53	17	58	101	23
August	...	42	73	7	58	162	20
September	...	66	139	30	75	141	26
October	...	87	180	43	100	179	52
November	...	140	220	40	107	179	52
December	...	167	668	16	110	252	36

Site (B)—MERSEY ROAD GARAGE, REDCAR

Residential—Low Density Population

Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

Month		SMOKE		
		Average Value	Highest Value	Lowest Value
January	...	209	392	84
February	...	239	392	100
March	...	126	484	44
April	...	89	204	16
May	...	44	87	12
June	...	37	114	18
July	...	46	152	21
August	...	55	98	12
September	...	69	157	39
October	...	85	174	32
November	...	139	264	32
December	...	209	536	88

Site (B)—JOHN E. BATTY SCHOOL
Residential—Low Density Population
 Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

Month		Average	SMOKE Highest	Lowest
		Value	Value	Value
January	...	197	424	54
February	...	224	544	52
March	...	135	330	64
April	...	72	160	36
May	...	40	88	19
June	...	39	77	15
July	...	39	51	21
August*	...	—	—	—
September	...	54	122	30
October	...	94	178	40
November	...	150	264	44
December	...	191	728	44

*No results.

Site (A)—NORTH EASTERN ELECTRICITY BOARD, LORD STREET
Residential—High Density Population
 Microgrammes per Cubic Metre

Month		Average	SMOKE Highest	Lowest
		Value	Value	Value
January*	...	—	—	—
February*	...	—	—	—
March	...	210	408	44
April	...	112	240	12
May	...	75	122	8
June	...	52	120	7
July	...	66	103	17
August	...	61	125	17
September	...	103	184	42
October	...	217	528	104
November	...	233	372	96
December	...	221	860	20

*No results.

Meat and Food Inspection

The cleanliness and standard of hygiene in shops throughout the Borough over the last twelve months has improved considerably. Clean food depends on more vigorous on-the-spot inspections. It is futile to wait for bad conditions to arise.

The food trade will always need enlightened and scrupulous supervision. Codes of Practice, excellent though they may be, need, in addition, expert supervision.

It is time we set our sights higher. The highest standard should be aimed at and imported commodities with high potential risks should be banned.

Under the Food Hygiene Regulations no person is allowed to smoke when serving food, and if they do smoke they are liable to prosecution, yet only a counter's width away the public can smoke and puff away to their heart's content irrespective of any contamination they may cause to food which will ultimately be consumed by other people. No one, except perhaps the food trader himself, can do anything about it but this could give offence to customers especially as there is no legal authority to stop people smoking in front of the counter. The only way that this can be overcome is to rely upon education and persuasion of both the public and food traders to discourage this undesirable practice. In some towns notices are displayed in prominent places asking the public to refrain from smoking in the interests of food hygiene and public health.

In cafes, and restaurants, smoking can be annoying to non-smokers. In some cases tables have been set aside for non-smokers only. The caterer's reaction to this suggestion is that it may lead to vacant places in the non-smoking portion although a large section of the population are non-smokers. I think that it will be unlikely that this will arise in practice.

The ever rising standard of premises and methods is an invaluable aid towards good food hygiene. There is still the risk from the food handler due to the frailties of the human being.

It is a well known fact that protection against infection of food depends, to some extent, on the nature of the food. The modern trend nowadays is towards the pre-packaging of food.

All food handlers must be taught the elements of personal hygiene and be instructed in the fundamentals of food handling practices through which food and drink can be contaminated. This will protect the health of the general public better than any other means.

This is the one and only way to reduce the number of food poisoning cases. Good food hygiene can only be obtained by the education of the food handler. It is not achieved solely by inspections.

Appended below will be found a list of condemnations which have been made during 1963 :—

				lbs.	oz.
Miscellaneous tinned foods	...			666	9½
Fish	...	...	...	353	11
Apples	...	...	...	840	0
Fresh Meat	...	...	...	119	0
Chickens	...	...	...	69	14

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN 1963

	Cattle Excluding			Sheep and		
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	175	—	17	992	1,162	—
Number inspected	175	—	17	992	1,162	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	1	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	—	—	35	21	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	1.71	—	—	3.63	1.89	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

FRESH MEAT CONDEMNATIONS DURING 1963

Reason for Condemnation	BEASTS		PIGS		SHEEP		TOTAL
	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	Carcase	Offal	
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
Cirrhosis	—	10½	—	42¾	—	48	101¼
Fever	—	—	—	—	41	—	41
Abscess	—	—	—	—	—	5½	5½
Angioma	—	6¼	—	—	—	—	6¼
Strongyles Filaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	8¼	8¼
	—	16¾	—	42¾	41	61¾	162¼

No. of animals killed — 2,346.

Slaughterhouses

Public Slaughterhouses ...	Nil
Other Slaughterhouses ...	1
Number of inspections ...	364

All the meat which is killed in your town at the private slaughterhouse has one hundred per cent inspection. This means, in some cases, three to four visits per day and occasional visits on a Saturday or Sunday. Any unfit meat is kept under lock and key until removed for processing. Some of the butchers in the town are having meat slaughtered outside the

area of the Borough in private slaughterhouses. This is inspected by the public health inspectors of the area concerned.

The cleanliness of animals being received into the private slaughterhouse for the past twelve months has been very much better than in previous years. The animals themselves are in a clean and good condition and the only complaint we have had this year was where pigs at one market were able to jump over the pens, in some cases damaging or breaking their hind legs. This matter was brought to the attention of the persons concerned and the difficulty was remedied, without any further trouble.

The higher standard of inspections set out by the new Regulations gives a standard of inspection far in advance of that in many other countries. People in the meat trade do not work difficult hours for the fun of it. They do it to provide a service demanded of them and to get their living.

Personal hygiene among the slaughtermen of the private slaughterhouse concerned was found to be very satisfactory.

Mobile Shops

The "blue-eyed boys of the trading world" or, more precisely, the mobile food traders, provide a valuable service particularly in rural areas, but it seems unfair that this type of trader should be exempt from many of the provisions which govern the activities of the trader occupying shop premises.

For a long time public health inspectors have been concerned by the low standards required in mobile shops, and they would welcome a further tightening up of legislation on these.

The 1955 Food Hygiene Regulations improved the standards but the Regulations of the 1960 did not raise the standards any further. Surely stronger regulations should apply to the food handler or driver food handler in a mobile shop.

The need for first-aid equipment does not cease when a business becomes mobile. The Food Hygiene Regulations, however, make this item of equipment obligatory in food premises and shops only.

We, as a Borough, do have some control over mobile shops by having them registered and if they do not come up to the standard required by your Health Department recommendation for registration would not be considered.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Since the introduction of the Public Health Act, 1961, whereby, under Section 77, local authorities are entitled to make byelaws, an improvement has definitely taken place in hairdressers' shops throughout the town as regards cleanliness of premises, instruments and equipment, and persons.

This Act only allows the local authority to enforce the byelaws and unless they have their own powers, registration of hairdressers' shops is still in abeyance. It has given local authorities slightly more power over this type of business premises than before.

Litter

Litter throughout the Borough of Redcar is still one of the headaches which has to be contended with by your Health Department, and it seems clear that the Litter Act has failed to live up to its first promise.

It was thought that this would be the complete answer to the mess in public places.

I still feel that the most important factor as regards litter must be the education of the public. The individuals' failings with the odd sweet paper and empty cigarette packet seems to express an apathy much in contrast to original hopes. This problem not only affects Great Britain nor is it peculiar to Great Britain. Creative prosperity in many other countries has brought its problem of litter and a serious shortage of man power to prevent it. This leaves education as the only real hope, although even this has its limitations.

The other point of litter is the indiscriminate way in which dumping of bulky items takes place on open spaces throughout the town. A system is in use in the Health Department by which old mattresses, etc., are removed free of charge, but bulkier items such as settees, chairs, etc., will be removed by the Health Department for a small charge and at times your Health Department services naturally come in for castigation. This illicit dumping of unwanted articles is mainly done by rate payers of the district. In addition to the free removal of mattresses, any person who wishes to take any bulky articles on to the tip is allowed to do so by obtaining written permission from your Health Department.

The results of Anti-Litter publicity should be of more determined efforts and perhaps by these means a greater measure of success could be achieved. In New York, where publicity has been carried almost to its limits, major improvements have taken place in recent years.

During the summer months an extra service of emptying of litter bins on main thoroughfares takes place at week ends so that no complaints can be voiced by the public that litter bins were full and overflowing thus allowing no more litter to be placed in same.

Noise

Throughout the year only a few complaints were received from the public regarding noise nuisance, and these were dealt with by your Health Department.

It is often found that noise which affects one person will not be considered a nuisance by others, and this makes it more difficult to pin down the effect of the noise in a neighbourhood. Some people's ears are more susceptible than others.

Another reason why the effect of noise can vary is the environment in which the noise is made.

One of the biggest sources of noise is the ear-splitting roar of jet aircraft but these are completely outside any possibility of legal action. The most effective method of reduction of noise is at the source and means must be found of achieving a diminution of the noise level. Perhaps by now the manufacturers of machines will be considering, at the design stage, in what ways the noise from machines can be reduced. This has already been accomplished in road breakers.

From a public health inspector's point of view, the legislation regarding the noise from mobile vans as regards chimes, etc., is quite satisfactory.

I feel that every magistrate is fully aware of the danger of the noise menace to both mental and physical health, and they are hardly likely to be sympathetic to defendants in noise nuisance cases brought by local authorities, where in addition to the evidence of the sufferer there is the considered opinion of the Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspector.

One person's noise may be nature's joyous music but there is a degree of noise or vibration which every mind and body suffers consciously or unconsciously.

Education is a long term answer to the noise problem, and the tool of the Noise Abatement Act can be quite as effective as any other part of the Public Health Acts if it is borne in mind that the provisions apply equally.

Refuse Disposal

New land was acquired from Dorman Long & Company Limited for further tipping of refuse East of the present tip on Trunk Road.

Refuse Disposal is still done by means of controlled tipping. This work is carried out by means of an International Crawler Drott Tractor and David Brown Tractor.

The International Drott is a very useful machine, it pushes the refuse over the face and consolidation is taking place whilst the machine is travelling too and fro. In addition an old refuse vehicle is being used for the carrying of soil, clay, etc., used as covering material. The Drott can also dig its own covering material when necessary.

The Skit Shovel is used to level material to an even thickness and the Clam Shell is used to bury any large article which may find its way on to the tip. This means of tipping is a valuable method of reclaiming land which could be used in the future for light industry.

A change in the composition of refuse and increase in bulk is shown from year to year.

At all times refuse disposal operations must be carried out without offence to human senses and with regard to the social development of a community.

Public Cleansing and Salvage—Refuse Collection

A weekly collection of refuse was carried out during the year and this was made possible by the use of paper sacks on two estates. Over 1,000 paper sacks per week are now being used and generally they are well liked. We had our teething troubles with these at the commencement, especially on the estate East of the town which is open development, where dogs and cats tore the paper sacks.

The question of labour, throughout the year, was somewhat eased, in all probability due to unemployment and the extra rise in money in that period.

In the near future I hope to use the container system at large shops, hotels and schools.

Refuse collection is one of the cleansing services where a definite target of work should be achieved at during the working week. The main difficulty is to devise targets which can be completed in the winter when refuse is at its heaviest, daylight is shortest and the weather is likely to be at its worst.

There is, without doubt, tremendous scope for work study in local government, particularly in the public cleansing field which gives unlimited opportunities for a works study officer to put his various techniques into practical effect. It has been felt that as regards refuse collection, disposal, gully cleansing and street sweeping, time in work study is well spent. If the market is very unstable the object of work study would be to achieve higher productivity by simple method changes and an incentive scheme,

and hold in reserve any long term recommendation of possible complete reorganisation and mechanisation.

The most important element of public cleansing or for that matter any other service, is the human element, particularly on the operative side, whether street cleansing, refuse collection or refuse disposal.

Unless there is a radical change in the nature of refuse it is unlikely that automation, in its complete sense, will replace the human element.

A proper monetary reward must be paid for the job done. The quality of recruited staff must be maintained at the highest possible level. A flat increase of wages without increased productivity was improvident.

Amenities in the provision of sprays and lockers are as essential for a cleansing department as for industry. It is no mean argument to say that if these are provided they would not be used. It has been found that since these have been provided at the Pierson Street Depot full use has been made of them by the men. In addition a workman using public transport can now leave his soiled clothing at the Depot so that the seats of the vehicles can be kept cleaner.

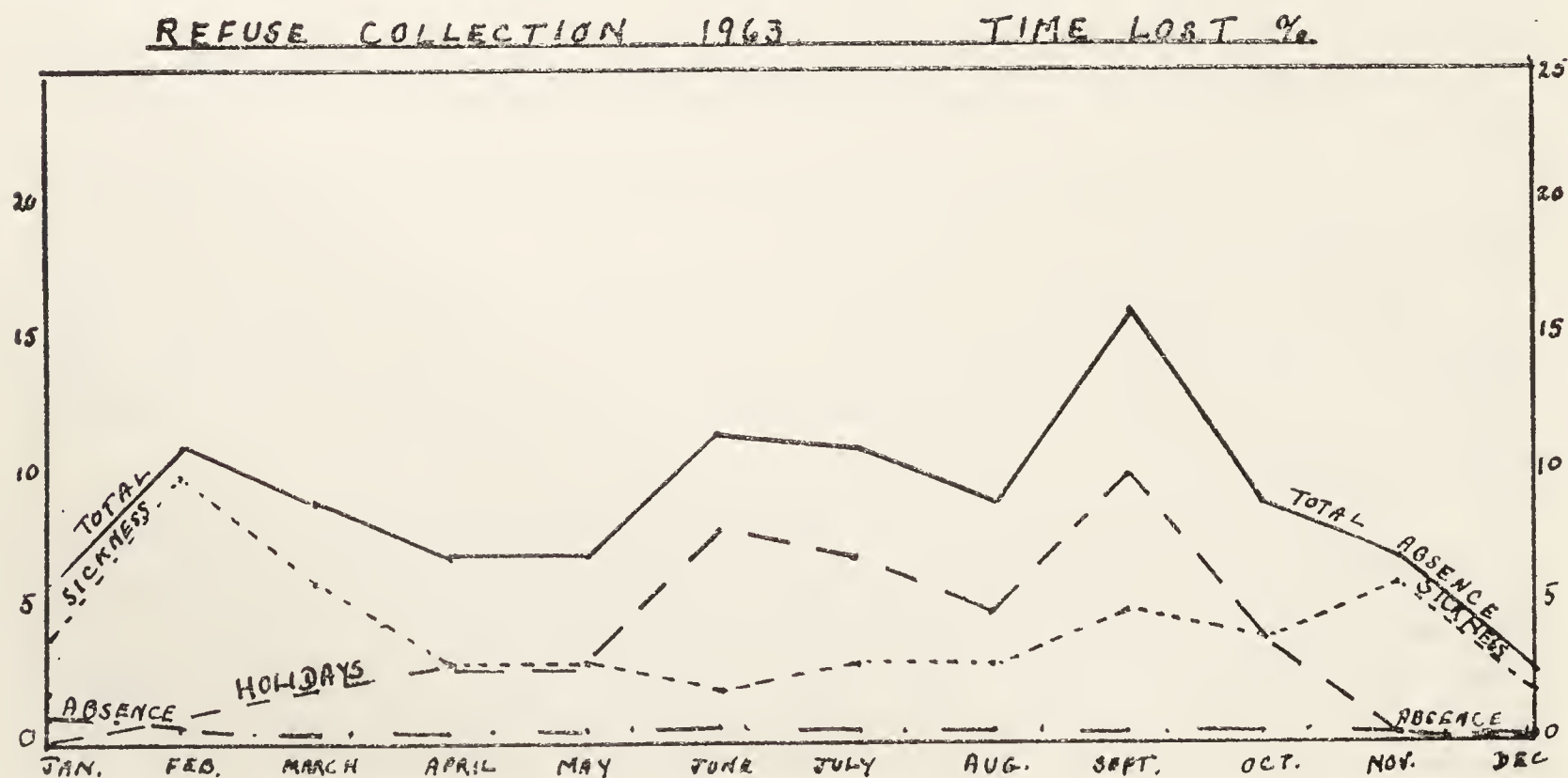
Protective clothing has improved the appearance of all the workers in the Health Department.

Cleansing must operate with efficiency, sound equipment and as far as possible, even in the smallest authorities, with good staff conditions.

Labour problems during the year for the Department have been somewhat changeable from month to month. Some people class this type of work as dirty, menial and uncongenial. It is of an arduous nature, and calls for men of good physique, robust health and a willingness to continue working in the open in all weathers in order to maintain a regular service.

Men of this type are in great demand in industry where, on the whole, working conditions are more attractive and prospects much brighter.

One of the greatest needs of today is to create a good image in the cleansing world. A modern dustman, unlike his forerunner, Mr. A. Doolittle, is no longer content to be classed among the poor and undeserving on the low social scale. Whilst wages and surface conditions are, in general, the first consideration, the next important factor is the need to improve the status of the employee in such a way that the public are made noticeably aware of the changed position.



Snow Clearing

Snow Clearing was again carried out by your Health Department with help from the Engineer's and the Parks Departments. Such help, during periods when work of this nature is necessary was very much appreciated.

This year a more fluid system of snow clearing took place. There was a meeting each morning of the foremen from each department concerned and the labour force was distributed where most required.

The efficient handling of the snow clearance problem can be one of the finest public relations weapons available to local authorities. If the work is carried out efficiently the public do feel that a good job of work has been carried out.

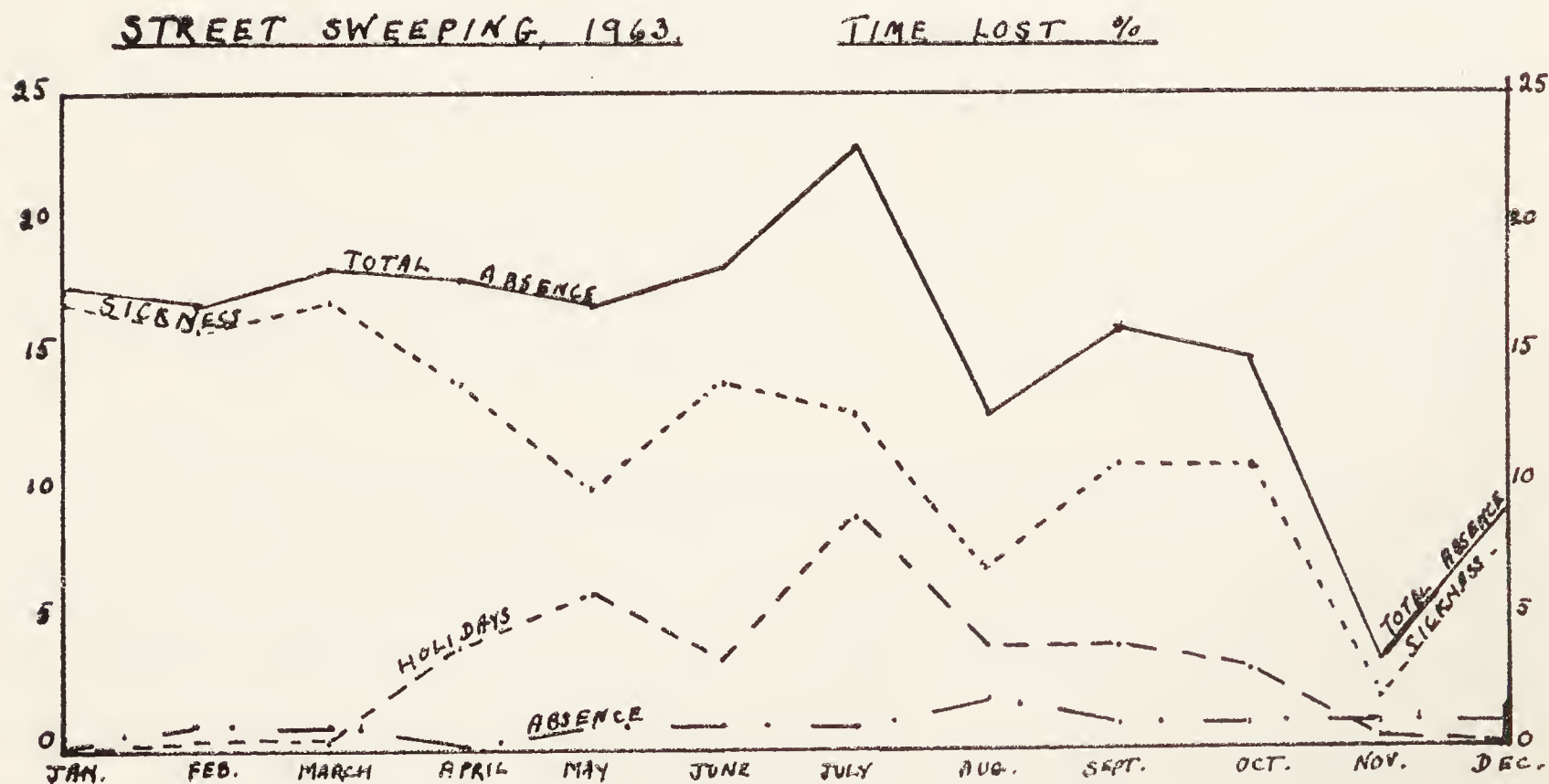
To fight snow efficiently and successfully demands an intelligent and workable plan of action, adequate equipment and personnel to achieve the task and a warning system capable of enabling the introduction of tactics in good time.

The men who do the work in the streets must also understand the plan of campaign and must be sufficiently appreciated by their seniors to enable good feeling and co-operation to continue between workman and executives throughout the operations.

Real success cannot be obtained without forethought and planning. When the work of snow clearing was taking place throughout the Borough all the employees of other departments concerned gave of their best at all times under most difficult and very unpleasant conditions.

Street Cleansing

Street Cleansing throughout the Borough is carried out by three street sweeping machines and one spare sweeping machine, in case of breakdown, a small Stokvis street sweeping machine for use on the passages on the Gibberd Estate, and four manuletric trucks. A new addition to the fleet of street sweeping machines has been the Johnston Suction Sweeper, which, in my opinion, is the answer to all street sweeping machines.



The old adage, "The right tool for the job" is never more apt than now with the Johnston Suction Sweeper, or any sweeper of this type.

The street sweeping labourer is still the type which only attracts the physically and mentally handicapped person except in years of unemployment. It seems that the man with the brush and shovel does not take the same pride as the man with the sweeping machine. There is a certain amount of stigma attached to the job of street cleansing. The street sweeper comes into his own where there are difficult cul de sacs and other features in new housing development.

Night sweeping tried in some towns, has not been found to be very satisfactory owing to the large number of cars parked at night, and, in some cases, the condition of the sweeping surfaces.

Weed Killing

All local authorities are faced with the problem of the removal of unwanted vegetation. This work may seem small compared with other projects but its importance has increased considerably during recent years. It does grieve me, however, to find that the public does not help to keep down this cost by removing weeds from around their garden walls, etc., but I am afraid the majority of them are not interested. One does not expect householders to remove weeds from the gutters, which is the responsibility of the local authority, but if only this small matter could be brought to the notice of the public both time and materials could be saved.

Weeds are roughly divided into an annual and perennial species, although there are a few biennials. The majority die off during the year but not before distributing countless seeds for subsequent germination.

Perennials are those species which establish themselves for prolonged periods. They multiply themselves by throwing out seeds and underground root systems thus attempting to extend their area of domination. It is this type of root which is more troublesome and which has the ability to resist certain chemical attack as they possess greater facility for food storage in their root systems and certain species have better recovery powers from chemical applications.

Thus, we have a mixed population of annuals and perennials all competing for sunshine, moisture and nutrition. The weak wither, the strong exist and through this a balanced plant community is created.

Any interference of any kind in this balanced existence must inevitably upset the status quo. So when a chemical is applied, certain species, especially annuals, quickly die. Other species die slowly but others with deep resistant roots seem to take a count of eight and then get up off the floor. Therefore, the chemical used must be capable of dealing with all types of weeds, and not just a selective type, and one that will not allow weeds to regrow.

Chemists, however, through research and testing have endeavoured to provide an answer to this matter of weed killing.

Nature does not take kindly to this type of interference by man and in some cases can be relied upon to hit back. Sometimes in an area which has been treated a different type of weed appears, a complete stranger to that area, and one which is resistant to the type of chemical being used.

By using a modern spray, even though labour is expensive and the cost of the chemical is high, a satisfactory result can be obtained.

The cost of weeding varies according to the type of footpath and type of weed infestation, as in some cases more than one treatment is necessary.

The chemical that is being used by your Health Department comes from a reputable firm with years of experience and who have advised your Department on the type of chemical to use throughout the town. This type of reputable firm will not offer to public authorities a chemical formulation which is dangerous to the environment associated with normal weed problems.

Gully Cleansing

The two Shelvoke and Drewry gully cleansing machines, and the spare Karrier gully cleanser machine, which is only used in case of breakdowns, were, as far as possible, employed during the year for gully cleansing and sewer flushing throughout the town. Some time was spent helping the Engineer's Department when any difficulty arose with a faulty sewer when one gully cleanser was immediately used for this purpose.

Once again during the summer months The Promenade, Coatham Road, High Street, Newcomen Terrace, Lobster Road, Queen Street, West Terrace, Milbank Terrace, Station Road and Lord Street were flushed by means of sea water through your gully cleansing machine. Sometimes when the weather was exceptionally hot, these streets were flushed twice a day, in order to settle the dust.

The machines are still hired out to local firms, farmers, and other local authorities to empty cess pools, etc., for which a charge is made.

Below will be found a summary of the cleansing costs, including Salvage, for the year ended 31st December, 1963 :—

Refuse Collection

Total number of loads	...	...	...	5,074
Total estimated tonnage collected	...	...	...	11,600
Weight of refuse per 1,000 population per day	...	...	...	18.9 cwts.
Net cost per ton collected	...	...	...	£2/3/10.96d.
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	£762/11/6d.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	...	£2,037/12/0d.

Refuse Disposal

Net cost per ton disposed	...	...	...	6/2.46d.
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	£107/15/1d.
Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	...	...	£287/18/4.4d.

Street Sweeping

Total sq. yds. of surface cleansed during year	...	...	...	33,500,000
Net cost per 1,000 sq. yds.	...	...	...	6/9d.
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	£338/10/7.9d.

Gully Cleansing

Total number of gullies cleansed	...	...	...	27,550
Net cost per 1,000 gullies	...	...	...	£88/4/0.78d.
Net cost per 1,000 population	...	...	...	£72/15/1d.

The basis of this report is as follows :—

Estimated normal population	...	...	...	33,400
Approximate number of premises	...	...	...	12,500
Tonnage collected (estimated)	...	...	...	11,600
Cost of refuse collection	...	...	...	£25,470
Cost of refuse disposal	...	...	...	£3,599
Cost of street cleansing	...	...	...	£11,307
Cost of gully cleansing	...	...	...	£2,430

Salvage

Again, during the year, there was a slight reduction in the price of Salvage. The quota allocated to us was increased.

Salvage is still collected by means of trailers attached to refuse collecting vehicles and a special collection is made from I.C.I. by means of a Scammel and two trailers. A rumour has arisen that perhaps by next year's report the supply of waste paper, etc., from I.C.I. will have ceased.

The growth of self-service stores, supermarkets and modern grocery shops has encouraged greater use of packing materials that are self protective and impermeable to the elements. This material, while having the appearance of paper packaging, is not suitable for conversion by ordinary processing.

Advances in packing techniques for many other goods have led to the wider use of bitumen-lined and laminated papers, polypropylene film, wet-strengthened papers and insoluble tapes.

This type of material is being found in increasing quantities in the waste paper which comes into local authority depots. The identification and elimination of these have meant a slowing down of output in waste paper plants unless additional staff has been employed to deal with these materials which are not saleable to the mills. If this method of packing increases there is a great danger that local authorities will have to incur additional expenditure on the segregation of waste paper unless some realistic offer is made to combat the constantly rising labour costs.

The two principal substitutes, mechanised wood pulp at £30 a ton or unbleached kraft pulp at £43 a ton would have to be imported to supply the mills and therefore it must be assumed that a cheap supply of waste paper must be available permanently, from council sources, unless a suitable price structure is operating.

Herewith find a list of paper, cardboard, wrapping paper, scrap, etc., collected by the Health Department for 1963 and the amounts obtained for same :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	£	s.	d.
Mixed Paper ...	978	15	3	7,585	12	2
Cardboard ...	485	16	3	4,615	9	3
Wrapping Paper	55	12	0	458	14	2
Scrap Tyres ...		16	0		16	0
Lead Scrap ...		3	1	7	16	0
Lead ...		1	2	4	2	2
Scrap ...	9	1	1	67	19	5
Rags ...	8	2	3	105	17	2
	1,538	9	1	12,846	6	4

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses completed in 1963 :—

(a) Council	...	354
(b) Other	...	251

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	...	271
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	883
(2) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	... ..	20
(3) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	... ..	88

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :—

(1) Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	... ..	79
(2) Number of notices outstanding	... ..	9

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 ;

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	... ..	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	Nil
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—		
(a) By owners	... ..	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	Nil

C. Proceedings under Section 1 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	... ..	8
(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	... ..	1
(3) Number of dwellinghouses closed	... ..	17

Rent Act, 1957

During the year, the following action has been taken under the First Schedule :—

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for Certificates ...	...	...	Nil
Number of decisions not to issue Certificates ...	...	...	Nil
Number of decisions to issue Certificates :—			
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ...	...	...	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects ...	...	...	Nil
Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	...	...	1
Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	...	...	Nil
Number of Certificates issued ...	...	...	Nil

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of Certificates ...	...	...	Nil
Objections by tenants to cancellation of Certificates ...	...	...	Nil
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection ...	...	...	Nil
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ...	...	...	Nil

Houses let in Multiple Occupation

The Housing Act which came into force in 1961 dealing with this type of property gives the local authority effective powers for dealing with the shocking and degrading conditions so often found in houses let off in rooms.

This Act allows local authorities to distinguish between the sublet house, which is sometimes ill-equipped but reasonably well managed, and the sublet house where there is no proper management or control whatsoever.

The power which the local authority now has to require a proper standard of management is a welcome innovation and gives the law the bite where it is needed.

In the case of houses in multiple occupation which are not being well managed the authority have power to make a Management Order which has the effect of making regulations which prescribe a strict code of management which must be applied to the house.

If any contravention of these Regulations occurs the person responsible is liable to a fine of £20 for a first offence, and to three months imprisonment, or a fine of £100, or both, for a subsequent breach of the Regulations.

It is felt that the threat of imprisonment will make negligent landlords more interested in the condition of their houses. It is hoped that by these new regulations the type of houses over which before very little power could be brought to bear, can now be brought up to the required standard.

Inspections of houses in multiple occupation are carried out throughout the Borough by your staff in conjunction with the Fire Officer whose recommendations are put in front of your Health Committee.

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute and to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and all Members of the Public Health Committee, to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. P. S. R. Burrell, to the Chief Officials of the Council, to the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, to the whole of the Inspectoral staff and to the Clerical staff, to the staff and workmen of the Health Department for their willingness and full co-operation throughout the past twelve months in completing the daily tasks and duties, for without their loyal and conscientious support at all times it would not have been possible for your Health Department to have acquired the results which are shown in this report.

I remain, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

N. HUDSON,

Chief Public Health Inspector,
& Cleansing Superintendent.

